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This paper has a large circulation, and is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published for the advertiser, and is not to be considered as a medium for the expression of the views of the publisher.

**RECONSTRUCTION.** The Tennessee State Convention, of whose proceedings our correspondent has been giving a synopsis elsewhere, marks another stride of the gigantic political revolution which everywhere follows the victory of our arms, as the binder follows the reaper to pack the ripe harvest into golden sheaves.

And what is especially worthy of attention in the proceedings of this body is the intense radicalism which is in the vehement and profound anti-slavery sentiment developed here, in the heart of a rebel slave State, just relieved from the pressure of a rebel invasion, we have a measure of the revolution from pro-slavery prejudices and descriptions, which is sure to accompany the active development of Union sentiment throughout all the rebel States. For here is, in the heart of secession, where the antagonistic forces of the war are in a personal struggle for life and death, that the political principles at issue are brought out in their extremest and most violent attitude; and as their trial war with kings and hierarchies developed in the Partisan, those principles of civil and religious liberty which they planted at the foundations of American institutions, as the struggle of the Tennessee Unionists with the slave aristocracy has made them understand and feel democracy as a living, burning passion of their souls.

A correspondent says that the revolution abolishing slavery passed without a dissenting voice, amid enthusiastic applause which lasted several minutes.

These men are not merely philosophical or economical emancipators, like those of Kentucky, but they feel anti-slavery as a vital political principle. There is one point in the proceedings of this Convention to which we beg respectfully to direct the attention of our own Legislature.

The suffrage clause of the Constitution remains as it was: that every white male over 21 years of age is a citizen, provided that no person shall be disfranchised on account of color who has a competent witness in a court of justice against a white man.

A proposition to amend this clause in the situation denying the right of suffrage was laid on the table by a large majority.

Though this constitution does not, in express terms, confer the right of suffrage on the negro, it prepares the way for it by enabling the Legislature to confer it.

Does not this action of the Convention of a State just emerging from the tyrannical barbarism of slavery put to shame the constitutional proscription of the negro in Minnesota? Must we wait for the slave State to set free Minnesota to her colored citizens? Shall the tortoise outrun the antelope in the race of freedom—and these babes and sucklings in the principles of liberty read their adult sister's lessons of political philosophy?

Legislators of Minnesota, we pray you, leave it not in the power of the dying oligarchy of the slave States to point to the one foul blot on the Constitution of Minnesota as an argument for the continued proscription of the faithful black Unionists of the South.

**A NEW MOVEMENT.** We feel justified in inferring, from various circumstances, that the inactivity which the winter season has imposed on Grant's army is about to come to an end, and that the General-in-Chief is about to strike a blow which will clinch the nails that Sherman is driving into the coffin of the Rebellion. The fact that Schofield's Corps has gone to the east to join Sherman, has been announced. More likely it is going to join Grant. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune professes to have important information on which the Government is now acting, to the following effect:

The rebel army in the seaboard States, three weeks since, was about as follows:

Richmond	40,000
South Virginia	6,000
Shenandoah Valley	6,000
North Carolina	8,000
South Carolina	6,000
Total	66,000

The cavalry are still retained on two posts in the Valley, in Southwestern Virginia and North Carolina, while one week since the 66,000 men were distributed as follows:

In the Valley	none
With Breckenridge	1,000
Richmond	20,000
Going to meet Sherman	35,000

Now Grant has in his power to move his army between these two rebel armies, and thus isolate them from each other and crush them separately. We incline to the belief that this will be the object of the next movement.

Mr. Blair, Sen., has returned from Richmond. A fragmentary dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune, the remainder of which was suppressed by the Associated Press agent, informs of that fact, also that he said something—that something long the matter supposed—that what could the venerable old gentleman have said so very naïvely as to offend the susceptible Craig? Or was it something so impolitic as to invoke the thunders of the Washington censor?

Gen. Stryker has received dispatches from Fort Wadsworth, stating that one hundred more lodges of friendly Souders are on their way to the Fort to surrender themselves. Between sixty and seventy lodges are already in camp on the James river under military surveillance.

**Promotions.** Sergeant Wm. B. Phillips, of Co. G, Seventh regiment, to be Second Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant Edward A. O'Brien, of Co. F, Sixth regiment, to be First Lieutenant. First Sergeant Wm. G. Graham, same Company, to be Second Lieutenant.

The Legislature of Illinois has repealed the Black Laws which have so long discredited the statutes of that State. Minnesota is about to repeal her black laws?

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**Carbon Oil by the Barrel**

<b>Barrel.</b>	<b>#</b> An elegant French edition of

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Our paper has a daily circulation of 10,000 copies, and is the largest paper in the city. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is the only paper in the city that is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays.

REBEL GRAFT.

It is no wonder the rebel leaders groan. Of all the eleven States over which, at the outbreak of the war, the slave oligarchy erected the laudatory Sepulchre of Rebellion, their active military power now survives only in parts of three States, for all the country west of the Savannah is a virtually conquered territory as if every town were garrisoned with Union troops. Gen. Sherman has declared that the rebellion is over, and that the only thing left to be done is to restore the Union. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament.

The three rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, are all in a state of despair. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament.

It is no wonder, then, the rebel groan. They see their great Confederacy melting away and breaking up before their eyes, like rotten ice in the spring. They feel in despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament.

No wonder they groan. The last of their great and drunken dreams of power and empire has vanished. The last dream which fed the insane hope of successful resistance to the national power has been shattered. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament.

But the despair which maddens the leaders works otherwise with the mass of the people. With all the exaggerated swagger and theatrical bombast of the rebel journals, they are full of proofs of the profound depression and demoralization which everywhere prevails; and above the fierce, defiant war cry of the rulers is heard another cry, gathering every day in loudness and vehemence: an agonized cry for peace. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament.

The heart of the rebellion is broken. It is paralyzed and its conscious impotence and quail and crouches before the shadow of that irresistible superiority sweeping down upon it, in the gathering hosts of Sherman and Grant, as the rebellious children of Israel trembled at the thunder of God's omnipotent wrath. Men readily accommodate themselves to their destiny. There is a profound fatalistic optimism in human nature which teaches it to accept the inevitable as a fact. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament.

Peace, sweet peace—thank God—is near. Sherman's advancing banners are bringing it nearer every day. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament. The rebel leaders are now in a state of despair, and are trying to find a way out of their predicament.

THE QUOTA OF MINNESOTA. The pressing representations of Col. Averill to the War Department have resulted in a large reduction of the quota originally assigned to this State, which was 6,000. Yesterday Col. Averill was advised by telegram that the quota of Minnesota under the last call—excluding all deficiencies under previous calls—would be 2,636, about six times as being just about our fair proportion of the 300,000.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

SEVENTH SESSION.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINERALS.

Mr. SHILLCOCK read a resolution proposing that a Committee of three on Mines and Minerals be appointed.

The resolution was passed, and the Committee was appointed.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. PORTER offered the following resolution: That the House of Representatives be authorized to amend the Constitution of this State.

The resolution was passed, and the House was authorized to amend the Constitution.

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This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Double the former and triple the latter. It is published for the advertiser at a rate which will not fail to secure him a large and valuable circulation.

CONTRIBUTORIAL INQUIRY.

Our dispatches this morning, announce the conclusion of a curious and rare case which has just been tried in the Supreme Court of New York, and the developments of which supply all the materials for a first-class yellow-covered romance of the mid-dramatic school, for the tragic element, unhappily for the interest of the story is wanting, and gives a curious insight into the demoralizing social effects of the hotel life peculiar to our American cities.

The dramatic personae are as follows: A. P. Mills—married husband, who is 45 years old, rich, and gets drunk. Mrs. Mary Adams—formerly Mrs. Mills, nee Minerva—unfaithful wife, divorced from her first husband and married to Adams.

Sett Adams—the seducer, a widower, who is young, gay and also rich. Mr. Mills, the plaintiff in the case, charged Adams with having alienated the affections of, and committed adultery with, his wife, formerly Mrs. Mills, who had obtained a divorce from her husband in the State of Indiana, and married Adams, and he further denies the legitimacy of that divorce, and claims \$50,000 damages as a salve for his wounded feelings.

It appears from the testimony that Mrs. Mary Adams betwixt her husband and the rich Mr. Mills, without her husband's consent, had been seduced by the latter, and only married him to get the views of her protectress, Mrs. Adams.

But in the pleasant circle of boarders at the Bond street hotel, the young and lively man soon found other society more pleasant than that of her husband, who besides being old and unattractive, was in the habit of mortifying her by getting drunk pretty frequently.

Sett Adams, a fellow boarder, a comely young fellow, better suited to the lady's taste, and he on his part was not slow to cultivate the preference, till friendship grew into love, and love into a very suspiciously demonstrative, if not an actual criminal, intimacy. Finally, the lady determined to get rid of her husband, and for this purpose took a couple of journeys with Adams to Indiana, in the character of brother and sister, where she procured a divorce from her husband, having previously advised the latter that she would live with him no longer. No actual criminal intimacy was proved, though it did appear that the parties occupied adjacent rooms, opening into each other at every hotel they stopped at, and that they were on very affectionate terms. The details are not particularly pregnant and they were that would be no reason for reproducing them. Suffice it to say that the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, finding Adams in the sum of \$10,000 for having robbed Mills of his domestic peace, a verdict which will be sustained by public sentiment as a just reprobation of a scandalous breach of social morals.

THE EIGHTH MINNESOTA ON ITS WAY TO ABERDEEN.

The following telegram was received yesterday:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26. Editors St. Paul Press: All letters for the Eighth Minnesota should be directed via Washington.

G. A. CAMP, Major Commanding.

The inference from the foregoing is plain enough. The Eighth Minnesota is, we believe, a part of the 23d (Gen. Schofield's) corps, which is on its way either to Grant or Sherman, and the brave boys of that regiment, who earned immortal glory in their recent brilliant repulse of Forrest near Murfreesboro, will soon have an opportunity to participate in the final victories of the war. It will be recollected that Colonel Thomas is in command of the brigade in which the 8th is embraced, while Lieut. Col. Rogers was wounded in the fight just mentioned and is yet in hospital, though at last accounts doing well; Major Camp is, therefore, in command of the regiment.

QUOTAS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICTS.

The following telegram announcing the quotas of the First and Second Districts, was received yesterday by Col. Averill:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1865.

Col. Averill, St. Paul, Minn:

Your dispatch received. Quotas of First District, Twenty-One hundred and Twenty-Five (2125); Second District, Fifteen hundred and Eleven (1511).

J. B. FRY, R. M. G.

Elsewhere we publish a letter of Col. Averill to the Deputy Provost Marshals of the two Districts, explanatory of the principles upon which these quotas were calculated, and which are to be observed in the apportionment to sub-districts. The complicated arithmetical processes from which the result is to be disentangled, will form a refreshing and invigorating mental exercise for the provost marshals, commissioners, &c., and we trust they will come out of it in the full possession of their mental faculties.

THE FIFTH MINNESOTA, NINTH, AND TENTH REGIMENTS.

These regiments, with all Smith's corps, are, as we have already repeatedly stated, at Eastport, in the northeast corner of Mississippi, on the Tennessee river. A correspondent writes us privately:

We are here quietly in camp, strongly intrenched in hills that are themselves natural fortifications. The indications are that it is to be a permanent camp, or at least will be occupied for a considerable time. A depot of supplies is being established here.

LATEST NEWS.

REPORTED PEACE PROPOSITION FROM THE REBELS.

THE FIFTH MINNESOTA.

Its History Since Its Return From Furlough.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26, 1865.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, &c. JOHN T. AVERILL, Col. and A. P. M. Genl., Minnesota.

I propose to give you a brief summary of the history of the Fifth Minnesota, since its return from veteran furlough, with a few items of our recent experiences. We left St. Paul on the 6th of August, arrived in Memphis on the 14th, took cars on the 16th, went into camp with our detachment of non-commissioned officers and privates on the 17th, just across the Tennessee river, near Abbeville, Mississippi.

On the 21st we started for Oxford, Miss., reaching there on the 22nd; continued to old camp, where we were attacked by a small party of rebels, which were severely whipped, with a loss of two men mortally and one seriously wounded in our regiment. Arrived in Memphis on the 30th; went on board transport on the 31st of September; stopped at St. Charles, Arkansas from the 5th to the 7th; arrived at Marshall's Bluff, Arkansas, on the 8th; marched seventeen miles after 2 p. m., on the 10th, arriving in Brownsville on the 11th. On the 18th of September we commenced a march which continued without a single day's rest until the 5th of October, when we arrived, weary and old, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri; embarked for Jefferson City on the 8th, stopped at St. Louis two days without disembarking. Landed at Jefferson City on the 11th; took a night railroad excursion to Le Mine Bridge; reached there on the morning of the 15th; commenced our march after five on the 16th, continued without rest till the 27th, when we rested three days at Harrisonville, near the Kansas line. Arrived in Jefferson City on our return, the 6th of November. Resumed our march on the 8th, over bad roads and in worse weather. Reached St. Louis on the 10th. Remained in Benton Barracks until 23d, when we embarked for Nashville, reaching there on the 1st of December. Our march was not without its hardships, and our march was not without its hardships, and our march was not without its hardships.

THE DISTRICT QUOTAS.

The Rules by Which They Are to be Distributed to Sub-Districts.

Important Letter of Colonel Averill.

OFFICE OF THE A. P. M. GENERAL, ST. PAUL, Jan. 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: The quotas for the 1st and 2d Districts of Minnesota, are hereby announced for your action. These quotas have been ascertained by the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, upon the basis of enrollment, as corrected and reported to Washington, January 1, 1865, and in accordance with the statement sent Gen. Fry, from this office, after the reception of quotas assigned by him, Dec. 23d, 1864.

You will, therefore, disregard those figures, and adopt the following, which has just been received from Washington:

First District, in years of service, 622.

Second District, 212.

Total, 834.

Taking years of service as a basis (which has been the system adopted by the War Department), Minnesota stands in excess on January 1, 1865, as follows:

First District, 708.

Second District, 2107.

Total deficiency, 2905.

It will be therefore be understood that this excess of years of service has been produced on account of the number of three years men which were placed to the credit of certain sub-districts under July call, together with the number of two and three years men which were furnished by those sub-districts after said call was made, all being reduced to years of service.

Had no other State but Minnesota been entitled to such excess, her quota would have been less than it now is, by the amount of excess above shown. But as the average condition of other States in this respect has been shown to be equal, and perhaps better than Minnesota, and as the 300,000 men are absolutely required under the present call, this excess of service has only effected a reduction of the quota from what it would have been, provided no such excess had been furnished.

In apportioning quotas to Sub-Districts, you will be expected to observe the same rules and principles as have been adopted by the Department in assigning quotas to Districts and States.

The formulas enclosed in circular letter from Provost Marshal General's Office, Dec. 23, 1864, will be taken as a guide in making up and assigning quotas. Great care should be taken to ascertain the exact amount of excess of service in assigning the present quotas. Ascertain the amount of excess in the whole District, and add this sum to the quota of the District, which is simply the process of an equal distribution, as you will notice by the formula. Then, as the Enrollment of the District, is to the quota of the District, increased by this excess, so is the enrollment of the Sub-District to its quota. Subtract from this gross quota the excess belonging to the Sub-District, and the result will be the number of men to be furnished under the present call. This number will be absolute and without regard to periods of service, and cannot be reduced except by actual enlistments after Jan. 1st, 1865.

You will please make up and forward to this office, at the earliest possible opportunity, an exact statement of years of service which each Sub-District was entitled to on January 1, 1865, which is to be applied in apportioning the present quotas, taking the excess of August 1, 1865, as a basis of action. This item will also be embraced in your statement of quotas of Sub-Districts which you are

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THE DISTRICT QUOTAS.

The Rules by Which They Are to be Distributed to Sub-Districts.

Important Letter of Colonel Averill.

OFFICE OF THE A. P. M. GENERAL, ST. PAUL, Jan. 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: The quotas for the 1st and 2d Districts of Minnesota, are hereby announced for your action. These quotas have been ascertained by the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, upon the basis of enrollment, as corrected and reported to Washington, January 1, 1865, and in accordance with the statement sent Gen. Fry, from this office, after the reception of quotas assigned by him, Dec. 23d, 1864.

You will, therefore, disregard those figures, and adopt the following, which has just been received from Washington:

First District, in years of service, 622.

Second District, 212.

Total, 834.

Taking years of service as a basis (which has been the system adopted by the War Department), Minnesota stands in excess on January 1, 1865, as follows:

First District, 708.

Second District, 2107.

Total deficiency, 2905.

It will be therefore be understood that this excess of years of service has been produced on account of the number of three years men which were placed to the credit of certain sub-districts under July call, together with the number of two and three years men which were furnished by those sub-districts after said call was made, all being reduced to years of service.

Had no other State but Minnesota been entitled to such excess, her quota would have been less than it now is, by the amount of excess above shown. But as the average condition of other States in this respect has been shown to be equal, and perhaps better than Minnesota, and as the 300,000 men are absolutely required under the present call, this excess of service has only effected a reduction of the quota from what it would have been, provided no such excess had been furnished.

In apportioning quotas to Sub-Districts, you will be expected to observe the same rules and principles as have been adopted by the Department in assigning quotas to Districts and States.

The formulas enclosed in circular letter from Provost Marshal General's Office, Dec. 23, 1864, will be taken as a guide in making up and assigning quotas. Great care should be taken to ascertain the exact amount of excess of service in assigning the present quotas. Ascertain the amount of excess in the whole District, and add this sum to the quota of the District, which is simply the process of an equal distribution, as you will notice by the formula. Then, as the Enrollment of the District, is to the quota of the District, increased by this excess, so is the enrollment of the Sub-District to its quota. Subtract from this gross quota the excess belonging to the Sub-District, and the result will be the number of men to be furnished under the present call. This number will be absolute and without regard to periods of service, and cannot be reduced except by actual enlistments after Jan. 1st, 1865.

You will please make up and forward to this office, at the earliest possible opportunity, an exact statement of years of service which each Sub-District was entitled to on January 1, 1865, which is to be applied in apportioning the present quotas, taking the excess of August 1, 1865, as a basis of action. This item will also be embraced in your statement of quotas of Sub-Districts which you are

REPORTED PEACE PROPOSITION FROM THE REBELS.

THE FIFTH MINNESOTA.

Its History Since Its Return From Furlough.

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**EDWARD H. BIGGS,**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,  
No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street  
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,  
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,  
COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
And in fact every article pertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICE OF GOODS.

**COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES,  
CIGARS, &c., &c.  
Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,  
SAINT PAUL.

**CUTTER, SCOMBE & CO.,**  
HAY ESTABLISHED A  
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their  
**PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,**

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their  
**Immense Stock of**  
LETTER, BOTTLE AND CAP PAPER, B. YELLOW, BROWN AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND  
ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPER, PRINTING AND WRITING INKS  
AND PENCILS, &c., &c., &c.

**GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR  
**PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.**

Office No. 230 Third-St., St. Paul, Minn.

**THE GALENIO INSTITUTE.**

A PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF  
CHRONIC AND ACUTE DISEASES OF THE  
LUNGS, THROAT, AND BRONCHES, AND ALL  
OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY  
ORGANS. The Institute is situated in a  
beautiful location, and is equipped with  
all the latest and most improved  
medical appliances. The treatment is  
entirely non-painful, and is guaranteed  
to be successful in all cases. For  
further particulars, apply to the  
Institute, or to the undersigned.  
J. H. GALENIO, M.D.,  
Superintendent.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

**STOVES! STOVES!**

I WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE

**500 STOVES,**

Less than Manufacturers' Prices.

ALSO, A

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

**TINNERS' STOCK,**

WHICH WAS PURCHASED AND

WILL NOW BE SOLD AT

LESS PRICES THAN CAN

BE DELIVERED

IN THIS

MARKET.

and various Stock and Prices.

**G. W. NICOLS & CO.,**

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

TINNERS' STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

IRON, &c., &c.

are now receiving a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, to which the public are invited.

Having secured the services of a first-class mechanic from an Eastern city, as far as the quality of the work is concerned, they are prepared to do all the work pertaining to their business, at the lowest rates.

Plumbing, Roofing, Gutting, &c.

And all work of that sort.

Warranted to give satisfaction.

340 Third Street.

**DEER'S**

CELEBRATED

**MOLINE PLOWS,**

For sale by

**NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,**

Agents for St. Paul.

**Greenhouses.**

**CHICAGO MEATERY.**

**LILL & DIVERSY,**

BREWERS OF

**LILL'S STOCK**

AND

**Cream Pale Ale,**

**LAGER BEER,**

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

FOR SALE BY

**William Constans,**

AGENTS, ST. PAUL.

**MOORE'S CIGAR EXPRESS.**

From daylight to dark delivers small parcels in any part of the city for 25 cents, always can be found at Moore's.

Auctioneers opposite the Post Office.

**W. J. SMITH & CO'S.**

**WEBB'S**

**Freight Line**

Is now in running order.

Time through from the Coast four days.

Articles leaving on orders at the office near

Windsor House corner, will save all day and

Windsor House corner.

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**NORTH WESTERN  
BREAD BAKERY**

—AND—

### Sectionary Manufactory

—  
tson, Denmore & Co

are prepared to furnish upon the shortest notice every variety of

AD,

**CAKES,  
CRACKERS, AND**

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

FIFTY KINDS OF BREAD,

## 50 KINDS OF CRACKERS!

**NORTH WESTERN  
STEAM BAKERY**

STEAM BAKERY  
—AND—  
**Confectionery Manufactory**  
—  
**Watson, Densmore & Co**  
Are now prepared to furnish upon the shortest notice, every variety of  
**BREAD,**  
**CAKES,**  
**CRACKERS, AND**  
**CONFECTIONERY**  
THEY HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
**TWENTY KINDS OF BREAD,**  
**TWENTY KINDS OF CAKES,**  
**TWENTY KINDS OF CRACKERS,**  
**FIFTY KINDS OF CREAM.**  
—  
**PARTIES ENTERTAINED**  
**WITH ALL KINDS OF CAKES & PASTRIES**  
—  
**ORNAMENTING & BAKING**  
of every description done to order.  
—  
Goods delivered in the City  
**FREE OF CHARGE**  
—  
**CONFECTIONERY**

of every description, usually manufactured,  
of other goods, constantly on hand.

AG-Balers will do well to call upon as before  
purchasing elsewhere.

AG-Drivers from the Country will receive  
prompt attention.

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**CARBON OIL.**

THREE HUNDRED BARRELS ON HAND  
for sale to the trade at the lowest market price.

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**MAGIC BURNING FLUID.**

The best article in the market for Hotel and  
lamps and family use.

AG-Office and Manufactory corner Robert  
and Levee.

AG-Retail fireproofers on Jackson street,  
positive extinguishers on a moment.

**Watson, Densmore & Co.**  
Saint Paul, Minn.  
dwt:cm

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**OSTER'S  
VERMIN  
TERMINATORS.**

For rats, mice, fleas, mosquitoes, ants,  
and all other pests in Farm, Warehouse,  
Store, and House.

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**JOHN NEWELL,**  
Superintendent

**NEW YORK MILLINERY**

**Mrs. J. B. LYGO**  
is receiving her  
**FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS**  
A large assortment of  
**RIBBONS, VELVET**  
**LOWERS, FEATHERS, HATS**

to fact, everything that is kept in a first  
Millinery Establishment. Also a good as-  
sortment of

**FALL & WINTER CLOAKS, SHAWLS**  
These goods have been bought at the lowest  
prices in the New York Market, and will be  
Wholesale and Retail in same ratio.  
Ladies in want of Millinery Goods will  
well to call and Judge for themselves.  
N. R.—We wish to inform the Ladies that  
we keep the Latest Designs for  
**LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS CLOAKS**  
**SACKS, MANTELS, &c.**  
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**NOTICE**  
**TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT**  
**A T**

**ST. PAUL AND NORTHERN MINNESOTA.**

**E. J. C. EGGLESTON'S**

**Fast Freight Line**

having contracted with the

**Winona & St. Peter Railroad**

For moving all Freight consigned to them from the Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail Company's Depot at LaCrosse, and having made arrangements for the transportation of merchandise from

**ROCHESTER TO ST. PAUL**  
 Collects orders from the merchants of St. Paul, Northern Minnesota for the transportation of their goods until the opening of navigation.  
**Rate—Two Dollars and thirty-six cents** per 100 pounds from La Crosse to St. Paul.  
 Time faster than by any other line, except express.  
 J. H. MOULTON, Agent  
 For Eggleston's Fast Freight Line  
 La Crosse, Jan. 14, 1886. La Crosse Jan 11

**HENRY MOKENTY**  
 DEALER IN  
**REAL ESTATE**

**SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA**

Will also sell on commission Farms,  
Land, Stores, Houses and City Lots,  
January 20th, 1861.—*dwlv.*

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.**

**A T**  
**MORRISON'S, MOFFAT CASTLE,**  
nov-17 Jackson St.

**GORMAN & DAVIS, ATTORNEYS**  
**AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,**  
have opened an office over Edgarson's  
new practice. Office over Edgarson's  
style-wm

**Watson, Denmore & Co**

THEY HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

**PARTIES FURNISHED**

Goods delivered in the City

Dealers will do well to call upon us before purchasing elsewhere.

for sale to the trade at the lowest market price

**Watson, Densmore & Co.**

VERMIN  
TERMINATORS

"Only infallible remedies known."  
 "Free from Poisons."  
 "Not dangerous to the Human Family."

Wholesale and Retail Agents  
St. Paul, Minn.

A Passenger train leaves Rochester daily 6 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Winona at 8:50 A. M. connecting with the

JOHN NEWELL,  
Superintendent

RIBBONS,  
VELVET

prices in the New York Market, and will be  
Wholesale and retail in same ratio.

**NOTICE**  
**TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT**

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**E. J. C. EGGLESTON'S**

Company's Depot at LaCrosse, and having made arrangements for the transportation of merchandise from

J. H. MOULTON, Agt.

REAL ESTATE  
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

**GORMAN & DAVIS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,**  
 used practice. Office and Residence.

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